DY MAIL. One Six Three POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mos. Mos. Dally, with Sunday, ..., \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,00

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1906.

is it not the truest pity, when a man has a sore point, not to touch it at all?

—Victor Hugo.

Personal Property Assessments.

As the question was raised whether or not the tax-payers of Richmond are giving in their watches for taxation, we have explained that the commissioner of revenue in this city has a separate form for local assessments, and that in most cases watches are included under the head of jewelry. But this question should not obscure the real matter now at issue, whether or not all the visible persona property in the cities of Virginia is being returned for taxation, and, if so, if it is being assessed at a fair valuation. For purposes of comparison, we present the following table, showing the per capita assessment of personal property in the titles of Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Toanoke and Staunton for the year 1905;

99 69		operty	ersonal pa	capita in p	al per	Roanoke-Total per capita in personal property 61.66
61		property.	personal	capita in	tal per	Richmond-Total per capita in personal property
91.16		perty	rsonal pro	apita in pe	l per ca	Norfolk-Total per capita in personal property
\$286.60		property	personal	r capita in	otal pe	Lynchburg-Total per capita in personal property
151.56	35.33	1,362,550	1,104,657	281,182	7,18	Staunton 7,339
13.55	32.11	1,325,198	628,646	696,562	. 21,436	Rounoke 21,436
163.34	6279	18,761,418	12,883,921	4,880,367	. 85,060	Richmond 55,050
63.63	27.17	4,250,130	2,950,540	1,290,590	16,621	Norfolk 46,621
\$256.04	\$30.56	\$5,414,102	4,836,918	577,154	18,891	Lynchburg 18,891
Lioberty	Property.	Property, Property, Property.	Property.	Property.	1900.	
The state of the s	Personal	Personal	Personal	tion in Personal Personal Personal	tion in	
Personal	Tangible.		•			
Intangib Personal			. Jemie tangane tangane rotal ret captur ret copie	-		

chines, household furniture, and all other visible personal property in each of the cities named are included in values of "tangible personal property." In making up the table, the census of 1900 as to population is used, as each of the other cities named now claim a greater rate of increase in population than Richmond claims, and we do not desire to do any injustice. This table is taken Accounts for 1905, and it shows that the per capital value of tangible persona property returned by the citizens of Richmond is 38 per cent, greater than the next highest of the five cities named, and 52 per cent, greater than the lowest.

A critical examination of the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts warrants the conclusion that citizens of Richmond tre returning their tangible personal property for taxation, and that, too, at a fair valuation. Certainly, this is indicated in the table, and to verify our conclusions on this point, we present the folsessed value in the five cities under review of watches, clocks, planos, sewing machines, horses, mules, ponies and vehi-

* / 1	1	-Watel	HP.B	-	Cloc	Watches Clocks		Panes	81
	No.	Value.	Average	.No.	No. Value, Average, No. Value.	Average.		Value.	No. Value, Average.
I vnohlure 1	631	1.621 \$0.23	519.75	582	11.11	\$7.11	13	\$33,413	
	1381	31,280	10		2,230	13.21	280	49,410	82.89
	200		45.53	'n	6,526	29.00	201	12,470	141.10
	4	926 55	10.11	1,948	5,714	2,63	1,162	81,363	20.43
	8	926 14,756 15,94	15.91	100	2,570	ij	100	12,624	8:3
	3	wing Ma	chines	1191	ses, Mule	Sewing Machines - Horses, Mules, Ponles.		-Vehi	-Vehicies
	No.	Value.	Average	No.	Value.	No. Value, Average, No. Value, Average, No. Value, Average,	No.	Value.	Average
Tampelehinen	Ğ	\$ 8.517	312.36	Ç	\$12,515	168.31	3	\$21.16	\$67.44
Nortolle	ŕ	9.880	COS 9.880 14.15	77	42,840	69.55	71	(ET1)	61.71
-thmond	346	4 219	20.38	1.812		82.28	1,407	131,925	91.51
Dannoka	13	1	8.82	K		38.15	F	198'62	10.83
	12		10,38	H	33,485	16.13	38	18,040	48.89

The figures speak for themselves. The public may draw their own conclusions, After all, the assessment system depends for its efficiency upon the industry and faithfulness of the commissioner of revcaue, and we take occasion to say that Richmond has one of the best in the

Beautifying the City,

At a meeting of the Civic Improvement value of supplies used by feachers and League on Monday night, Mr. Hunsdon students, we find that the school did a

Cary suggested that the city appropriate The Cimes Bispatch s.,000 to employ an expert landscape ar-

This plan was adopted long ago in the etties of Washington, Boston, Cleveland and Baltimore, and more recently by the Civic League of Columbia, S. C. The Columbia League engaged the services the city of Columbia," and the report is made in pamphlet form with numerous illustrations and maps. The report says at the outset that Columbia with its sudden increase in wealth and population centering there of new manufacturing industries has long since ungrown the serious problems of street extension, san itation, water supply, police and fire city" and cannot be ignored. therefore, the veriest part of wisdom, they go on, "to acknowledge conditions and as far as possible anticipate the needs of the future, so that expensive mistakes may be avoided and a city beautiful result, rather than a city of chance with sore spots festering within and without narrowed corporate limits."

That is a fair description of the situaion in Richmond and the conclusions apply as aptly as though the writers had been speaking of this city instead of Columbia. There are other points in common which we will note as we pass along 'In studying the condition of the growing of Columbia," say the architects, "we have been much impressed with the rapid development of the outlying suburban districts immediately adjoining the city limits. The suddenly narrowed streets and utter lack of uniformity of plan and administration one encounters on reaching the city boundary gives warning that, unless soon heeded, disastrous conditions will result impossible of remedy except at a cost almost prohibitive." That might also have been written of

Richmond and hence the necessity, now that we are about to enlarge our borders, of a comprehensive plan for outlying development. We should see to it that the new district is properly laid out, and that the mistakes in the old city are avoided in the new. To quote again from the Columbia experts, "why should Columbia with its wonderful opportunity of being noted as the city of magnificent streets allow itself through inaction and lack of foresight, to be built in by sporadic growth and the selfishness of land improvement companies and awaken too late, only to find much of evil impossible of correction?" In concluding this part of the subject, the architects dwell especially upon the subject that without these means of recrea tion and rejuvenation, physical and mora degeneration must surely mark the city's industrial development, with danger of our native-born laborers being forced out and an undesirable foreign element taking his place. Just here is a pays too dearly for its park systems, because the city might have been acquired more cheaply had reasonable forecity been applied by its citizens, The Times-Dispatch recently published a table showing how enormously the assets of the municipality of Richmond had inity purchased has proven to be a splendid investment and could be sold to-day at far greater prices than it cost. Rich nond can do no better than to invest money in her own real estate, and it is judicious, expedient and good busines policy for us to be looking out now for mere ground in the far suburbs to be

used hereafter for parks or other pub lic improvements. But we are transcending space, so in teresting is the subject. Our purpose mainly was to call attention to the fact that the Civic League of Columbia, on its own account, has employed experts to survey the field and give practical suggestions in the direction of civic improvemert.

Twenty-five Years of Tuskegee.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth aniversary of the founding of Tuskoged Institute, which begins to-day, will b commemorated by various exercises and exhibits designed to show in a general way, the progress, development and present condition of the negro race in America. In this demonstration Tuskegee will naturally play a leading part. First opened in July, 1881, as an outgrowth of the Virginia Hampton Institute, where udustrial education for the negro had made a beginning twelve years before, Tuskegee has enjoyed a remarkable growth and has contributed more than any other single force toward elevating the negro to a higher place in the conomic scale.

We find in this connection some pertinent facts and figures in the "Twentyfive Years of Tuskegee," which Booker T. Washington, founder and principal of the institute, contributes to the current World's Work. The school began work in an old church, loaned by the colored congregation, with one teacher and a grant of \$2,000 a year, from the Alabama Legislature. / Last May, a quarter of a century later, it owned 2,000 acres of land, eighty-three buildings, and personal property aggregating in all. 3831 . 855.82. This does not include 22,000 acres of public land remaining unsold from the 25,000 granted by Congress, valued as \$135,000, or the endowment fund, which smounted on January 1st to \$1,275.664. During the year 1994-5, there were enrolled in the regular normal and industrial departments, 1,504 students, 504 of which were women. The average attendance was 1,224. Thirty-seven distinct industries were in operation for the training of students, which, during 1901, manufectured and sold products to the value of over \$100,000. Putting with this the value of supplies used by teachers and

total business in this year amounting to

The real worth of an institution such as this is, of course, to be measured, not in relation to its material prosperity, but in terms of its visible demonstrable results. The work at Tuskegee was always emphasized technical and industral training at the expense of mere bookmen and women thoroughly fitted to go abroad among their own people and disseminate the new knowledge of life and work which Tuskegeo has left with them, They are shaped for the little leaven that is, to leaven the whole lump. A list of strong young colored schools in the South, directly fathered by Tuskegee and now enrolling not less than 4,000 students, shows how this idea is practically work under the influence of Tuskeren during convicted of a crime, that their services of them have proved failures in their

This last would furnish Tuskegoe with all the letters of credit it needs. To inis to do him, we should say, the highest and soundest economic service possible clety to just that degree. One of the most striking things about the World's Work article is its pictures, which bring into sharp contrast, the shiftless, ignorant, improvident, untrained negro of the old school, and the alert, intelligent skilled workman of the new industriallytrained sort. The more Tuskegee can de velop the latter type both quantitatively and qualitatively, to the gradual climination of the former, the more it will merit the commendation and support of thoughtful white people everywhere.

who finishes his course, thereby increases his earning capacity, on an average, some

Juvenile Criminals.

"The practice of singling out offenders says a modern writer on this subject, "and subjecting them to different punishment and reformatory treatment has gained ground of late years. In the eyes of the committing crime when of the age of case of larceny whenever a person under tices and is convicted, he or she may be committed to the house of correction for three calendar months or less; or in the fourteen years shall be once privately twelve strokes), either instead of or it addition to such imprisonment,"

the United States within the past few Not only have we established re formatories for juvenile criminals, but in many cities there are special courts for the trial of such cases. The design is to have a judge who will give special attenand especially to keep the children out of the courts where old and hardened criminals are tried, where all sorts of crime are described and where the very at

Those who read the sickening story in in the Police Court must have been prois sore need in Richmond of trying our youthful criminals outside of that denoralizing atmosphere.

Henrico Finances.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;
Sir.—In your editorial of Monday, the
2d, entitled "A Lesson From Henrice,"
referring to the shortage of Mr. Todd,
late treasurer of Henrice, you ask why
did not the authorities discover it until
after the treasurer was dead? You then
gave as a reason, "because the Legislature falled to establish an inspection service, and that without such a system it

You do the Menrico an Injustice. They are not the Henrico and injustice. Neither were the irregularities discovered by accident. The Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution about two years ago that an expert accountant be employed to and the treasurer's books once every year before his settlement was accopied by the board, and during the administration of the late treasurer his accounts have been audited twice by Messrs. Boudar and Son, expert accountants.

The was a gentle dinosaur, And made a low salaam; and mide a l

port accountants.

While I agree with you that the Legislature has been sadly remiss in this respect, yet the Board of Supervisors have remedied the evil, so far as Henrice county is concerned, and the lesson for you to draw is for other countles to go and do likewise. Respectfully, W. C. SAUNDERS.

We are glad to know that the Henrico authorities have acted independently of the State and adopted the inspection system. But it is plain from the report of the Messrs. Boudar that the Board of The experts say that the late treasurer handled the funds of the county pre cisely as though they were his own and in an unbusinesslike manner; that he deposited the funds in various city banks, but did not keep the county and State funds separate, as he should have done; that he sometimes pa'd over the county's funds to the State in making his settlements with the auditor.

It also appears that he collected interest on county funds in bank and falled to turn the sum so collected into the treasury. On the other hand, it appears that the account of the treasurer was county was charged with the interest. The experts also report a number of small notes from individuals, indicating that the treasurer had been carrying on brokerage business on his own account All such practices are, to say the least, irregular, and should not be tolerated We commend the supervisors for what

Bears the Signature Charff Flitching

Dr. Lyon's Voice of Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Convenient for tourists.

J. M. Lyon. D.D.S.

they be even more watchful in the fu-

The Times-Dispatch can testify that Mr Stearnes has made an excellent superinted ent. h. ... as rendered the cause of education valuable service and will continue

Now that, another distinguished person of the name of Shaw is figuring in the dispatches, the confusion originated by Barnard and Lestie cannot escape being riply complicated.

The news that Jeff Davis received a com ortable majority in last week's senatorial contest indicates nothing, however, except hat Arkansas prefers that kind of Sen

The Houston Post Intimates that District Attorney Jerome's remarkably lenient attitude toward the insurance offenders may possibly be described as a sort of

Messrs, Ryan and Belmont want it unlerstood that if Willie Hearst gets the mount on the donkey for 1908, it will not be because he got a leg-up from them.

however, that he has never yet been exposed in any of the Russian 10-copeck may It must be understood that the phrase

Count Witte has the consoling reflection

'cornfield law" intends no reference to cornfields owned by the proprietor of a When Senator Jeff Davis packs for his

official stay in Washington, we implore him to leave his brass knucks behind. Meanwhile, those French miners are striking with the real old-fashioned Penn-

nelds, for-sighted observers insist that they distinctly, perceive a silver lining.

Strawberries are looking good just now t costs nothing to look at them.

Has winter at last slipped off the lap of

Rhymes for To-Day.

One gay, while rambling down the lane,
I spied a dinosaur,
Recumbent beath a maple-trees,
A pipe within his paw,
And reading with a weary eye
The plays of Bernard Shaw.

And looking up he gazed at me As closely as could be, The it grew plant that he had took A fancy unto me— And then he tossed aside his book; "You'll de for me," quoth he.

Now I, when choosing dinosaurs, Prefer to pick them small, While this was quite a largest one, Some sixty feet in all-All right for a menagoric, But large for my front hall,

vice, and that without such a system it is only by accident that such irregularities are discovered."

You do the Board of Supervisors of Henrico an injustice. They are not dependent on the Legislature to furnish them with an inspector. Neither were the

Oh, that some dinosaur disease, Incurable and fell, Would seize my prehistoric pet And sound his earthly kuell-Just now, I much regret to say, Tie's stcheningly well.

Merely Joking.

His Trouble.—"Yaas," said Cholly Sapheed, "I admit it takes me some time to make up my mind, but—" "Naturally," interrupted Miss Pepprey, "you must lose time trying to locate it."—Philadelphia

Press,
The Explanation,—Belle (in Stock Exchange gallery); "What a hubbull Why don't they sit down and rest?" Maude; "Oh, it's toe expensive. Richard told me that a seat there costs thousands of dol-

lars." Boston Transcript.

The Time to Forget.—"The forgotten more than you ever knew." "Forgotten, eli? When were you ever before an investigating committee?"—Louisville Cour-ler-Journal

vestigating committee?"—Louisville Courier-Journal,

A Better Combination.—"What you
need," said the druggist, "is beef, whice
and iron," "I don't keer nuffin much fer
heef," responded Mose Hambone, "Ain't
you all got ne pork, wine an' iron?"—
Houston Chroniele.

In Vaudeville,—"I thought the barbers
had given up the practice of philebotomy,"
remarked the dog-faced comedian, "Well,
go on with it." commanded the other half
of the sketch, "They bled me in New
York, all right enough"—Exchange.

Was it a Hint?—Tourist (visiting anclent castle): "Are there any legends connected with this old castle?" Guide:
"Oh, yes, It is guid that in ancient times
a stranger once visited this castle and
gave no tip to the guide. Thereupon the
latter threw the visiter over into the
moat. But don't be frightened. Of
course, it's only an idle legend,"—London
Tit-Bits.

the People

The Land Office.

The Land Office.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Slip.—The sins of the inst General Assombly may have been many, both of commission and omission, but it camot be charged to it, although a most strentous attempt was made to aboilsh or abridge the office of Register of Land. That such a foolish procedure prevailed, even in the confusion of a most intricate session, when momentous questions were glossed over, or at most only half considered. Many persons—antiquarians and students of colonial history especially, whose studes have required, that they should visit this department of our State government in order to consult the colonial records of Virginia—lived in a state of trepidation concerning the further life of this time-honored office. But good sense prevailed for the time being in the legislature and it was decreed that the office should continue its useful life. Now, that the question of he future life of the office is settled, the writer would like to testify to the usefulness and importance of it and the splendid management under Col. John W. Richardson's administration, who certainly is the right some mas was not made to fill, and Colonial Richardson, the incumbent, was the puritually man to fill this particular man in the right place. Some writer has soid there never was a niche in life that some mas was not made to fill, and Colonial Richardson, the incumbent, was the puritually man to fill this particular man to fill this par

Brunswick Stew.

Brunswick Stew.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—This celebrated stew originated in Brunswick county, from which it takes its name—a county most famous in ante-belium days for its perfect cuisine and gustrononical predilections. The originator was either Mr. Haskins or Mr. Sith, such claiming during a long life the distinction of having inade the first stew, and dying without a proper adjustment of the controversy. While made everywhere on the habitable globe it is seldom made properly. It was introduced in Paris by Judge John T. Mason, of Virginia. Only in Brunswick county is this stew so appetizing, so piquant in the seasoning to be found in all its perfection. To this remark of the writer made to a gentleman in the far South he repiles "that the egotism of a Virginian suggests perfection in all things there and the slow pace of the State ample time to arrive at it."

The recipe is as follows: One of three blots of ment is used—lamb, chicken or

pace of the State ample time to arrive at 11."

The recipe is as follows: One of three kinls of ment is used—lamb, chicken or squirrel. If chicken, it is first par-bolled, cut up as if to fry, the outer skin removed; then put on in hot water—a plenty to cover It—a large onion cut fine, a large slice of middling ment cut fine, black and red pepper in abundance and sait. After cooking until the bones can be extracted, and hot water added if not enough, corn cut off the cob and tomatoes chopped fine are added, with half pound of butter; more pepper and sait. Before serving add state light bread crumbis. Never addrish potatoes or butterbeans, or any extable, save corn and tomatoes. Serve in a turcen. If should be the consistency of thick sous and very highly seasoned. It is considered one of the finest of stews and has a national reputation.

E. M. C. From the home of the Brunswick stew

Working the Roads.

Working the Roads.

pEditor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Spring work on the public roads will soon engage the attention of county supervisors. The question arises what's best to be done to fill up the ruis caused by tracking and to put into better shape clay and sand roads. Earth roads can be-leveled over aund rounded up very economically by a log drag, which will do good work if properly made and operated. The surface of a sand road can be much improved by an application of tough clay or loam, evenly spread on, and well mixed in, by running over the surface an ordinary tooth harrow. Likewise with a clay road, a layer of sand well incorporated, harrowed in and rolled will benefit the road. Gravel makes a good surface, provided the same is of good quality. Where the gravel is half sand or loam it, is a waste of time and money to hand it. If the pebbles are of shale or soft stone they will soon grind to dust and mud. When pebles are hard, tough and durable it pays sometimes to screen the same at the bank, placing the large size for the foundation or first course, and roll well, following with a second course of smaller gravel inteed with sand. Loam or clay, when rolled well and looked after will give good results with an average traffic. Ditches in clay solis should be deener than on any other soil. average traine. Ditches in city so, should be deener than on any other so. A clay road will not become soft in sprit well rounded over, with deep six ditches. It does a loamy road good nlough if every few years, turning und the old worn out material, bringher tresh material from below, harrow dow crown and roll well, or in other words reform the old road and give it anothe chance.

C. E. DICKINSON.

Flowers for the Living.

Flowers for the Living,

Editor Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—The kindly clerical service that
Judge W. S. Gooch so cheerfully performed for the accommodation of a
friend, and the prompt return of the
proficred compensatory check (which was
tendered in good faith and so understood)
is characteristic of this splendld Virginia
gentleman. The 'House of Gooch' has
ever been an honor to Virginia, and those
who know Judge Gooch are aware that he
would not slight any official duty to
thus accommodate a friend, but that, being the soul of courtesy and royal good
fellowship, the pleasure of doing a good
turn to a fellow-man is to him the richest,
compensation.

I cannot refrain from paying this heart
ribipte to the friend of my boylood days,
whose companionship was so delichtful
and whom I never knew to be other than
the model, noble and generous gentle-hoy,
from which state he grew into the like
gentleman and of whom his native county
and his friends are fusily proud.

I have never thought it right that our
flowers of affection should be all reserved
for the cusket of our friends; lot's left
then we love them while they live. If it
may be said that this is 'sent ment' then
I confess to being that kind of a sentiment,
W. M. HICK PIRS.

Richmond, Va. Richmond, Va.

Then Did It.

"How did you come to propose to you." replied the widow, cayly, "propose to you." replied her visitor, dizedly. "I came mer'y to spend the evening."—Houston l'ost



Baby Mine Every mother feels great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of ler life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. Mother's Priend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent of gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the eritinal hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will

valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to **ERADFIELD REGULATOR OO., Atlanta, Ga.**

DEBT terest.

He who hilariously hits the high humps heeds not the fickleness of fortune until the deceitful dame demolishes his dreams and brings him

words of saving stand for PERMA-

Surplus and Profits, \$900,000.

Planters National Bank

Capital, \$300,000.

.....ANSWERS

Write only one question on a single sheet of paper, except in cases where all the questions relate to the same subject.

Do not ask questions belonging to

the advertising columns.

We cannot give the value of old coins.

Thanksgiving 1864.

Please answer in Sunday morning's paper what day of the month Thanks-giving fell on in "1864." A SUBSCRIBER.

Thursday the 21th.

"Sunset" Cox's Speeches.

Please advise me in the next issue of The Weekly Times-Dispatch, where I can get a copy of "Sunset Cox's" speeches. SUBSCRIBER.

Write to your Congressman in Washing

The Ashland Line.

Has the owner of the electric car line which is being built between Richmond and Ashland, Va., any office in Rich-SUBSCRIBER. William Northrop, care Virginia Pas

senger and Power Company, Richmond, Please publish the address of the Pullman Car Company in Richmond.
 And the address of the superintendent of the Richmond Electric Car Company.

1. No. 12 North Ninth Street. 2, S. W. Huff is superintendent of the Virginia Passenger and Power Company.

An Endorser's Liability.

A makes note payable to himself; B edorses note which is held by C as collateral, A goes into bankruptey five edorses note which is need by C as-collateral. A goes into bankruptcy five months after note is due, taking the benefit of the homestend, which he turns over to C for his benefit, there not be-lag enough to pay note; is B responsible for the balance? Oblidge A SUBSCRIBER.

The Cider Law.

When in your issue of March 29th Did the elder bill pass the Legislature? "Did the elder bill pass the Legislands."
You answer No. Are you not mistaken?
Senate bill No. 425, with amendments (known as the pure cider bill, patron Judge Mann), was called up by me (acting for the gentleman from Brunswick and at the instance of Rev. Messys. Candal Cand non and Richardson) at 6:30 o'clock P. M. on March 10th, passed the House of on March Delegates. G. E. T. LANE.

Delegate Lane is right. The bill passed and became a law.

Disease in Hogs.

My hogs have been taken with a disease. From the start they lost their appetite and in a day's time get helpless, just stagger and fall around and have a swelling under the throat. Please tell me what to do for it.

A CUNSTANT READER.

It is really hard to say what is the trouble with your hogs from the meagre description given, but would venture that most likely they have hog choirea, You had better consult a veterinary surgeon in your locality and be governed accord-

A Horse's Appetite.

Will you please publish in your query column; What will increase appetite of horses? I have used lot of International Stock Food, and it has not increased appetite at all.

Your horses are no doubt suffering from indigestion. Extreme care must be exer-cised in selecting the food and water, Commence with the food, its quality, quantity and time of feeding; examine your water supply and see that it is given before feeding; examine mouth and teeth carefully, as they are very often the cause of this trouble. Should the teeth be sharp or irregular, have them attended to, if any are decayed they must be removed. Give the following night and morning: Baking sods, powdered ginger, powdered gentian, equal parts; mix well together and give a large tablespoonful in feed.

Ownership of a Tree.

ff A and B are partners and do a general mercantile business, and one of the firm endorses or goes security on a bend that does not concern their part-

to earth with a bump. "Steady and sure"-those watch-NENT prosperity.

We pay 3 per cent, compound in-

Easy to bank by mail if you live at a distance.

Savings Department, Richmond, Va.

QUERIES AND above the six feet, the tree makes a short bend and the whole of the re-

mainder of the tree on the other side of 1. No.

whose land it is rooted. Whose Fence?

If A rents a farm from B, a year at a time for ien years for money rent, and A in that time buys wire and builds fences for pastures, can A remove or sell wire when he leaves? or is the wire B's property?

A SILISCULER.

In the absence of an agreement to the contray, A could not remove or sell the wire when he vacated.

Fences and Cattle.

Please state if two parties owning land, have a line fence, and one of the parties falls to put his part, and the other party puts in cattle, and the cattle gets in the said parties crop, has he the right to claim damages?

A SUBSCRIBER.

The owner of cattle is not liable for damage by his cattle straying on to the land of others if such land is not fenced. unless it be in a county that has the "no fence" law. See Code of Virginia, section 2039, 2042.

TO SECULE AND SELECTED OF THE PARTY OF THIS DAY IN HISTORY

257 B. C.-A transit of the moon over the planet Mars observed by Aris-1794—Battle of Raclawice, Poland, be-

tween the Russians and 4,000 Poles, under Kosciusko, mostly armed with scythes. The battle lasted five hours and ended in the defeat of the Russians, who left 2,000 killed on the 1799-Battle of Tauffers and St. Marie, in

1799—Battle of Tauffers and St. Marie, in Germany, The French, under Jourdan, lost upwards of 4,000 men, and fell back to the Heights of Villengen, 1814—Bonaparte, having received the opinions of his marshals, abdientes the imperial throne in favor of his son, only to be succeeded the next day by a relinquishment in favor of his helrs also.

1815—Hostillities between France and the allied powers ceased. Alexander L. allied powers ceased. Alexander L. in the name of the allies, recom-

mended Bonaparte to choo

of retreat for himself and his family of retreat for himself and his family.
1855—The broaze equestrian statue of
General Juckson unveiled in the
Place d'Atmes. New Orleans.
1851—Virginta Convention, by a vote of
eighty-nine to forty-five, refused to
submit an ordinance of secession to
the people.

submit an ordinance of secession to the people.

2. President Arthur vetoed an anti-Chinese bil, restricting Chinese im-migration to the United States for twenty years, and providing for the registration of all Chinamen now in the country. A second and modi-fied bill, limiting the restriction to ten years, approved by the President May 6th

May 6th,

1804—The Bland seteniorage bill, for the
creation of "fat" money, idiled in
the House at Washington by Republlean votes.

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